

FIFTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

City of Worcester,

Year, 1924.

WORCESTER :

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*The Fifty-first Report of the Medical Officer
of Health,
being that for the Year 1924.*

*To the Urban Sanitary Authority of the
City and County of Worcester.*

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1924, being the Thirty-fourth Annual Report I have made to the City Council.

The Ministry of Health has requested a somewhat shortened Report for this year, but that for 1925 is to be of the nature of a "Survey Report" and will record the progress that has been made in public health work during the previous five years.

The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City at the middle of 1924 as 50,220, an increase of 360 over the estimate for 1923.

The death-rate for the year was 13.28 per 1,000 of the population. The average of the 10 preceding years 1914-1923 was 13.5.

The Infant death-rate was the lowest on record, 50.8 per 1,000 births. The average rate of the 10 previous years was 68.5. A glance at column II of Table I. will shew the improvement that has taken

place year by year. This is a very gratifying record and one that your Authority may well be proud of.

The question of housing our Citizens is still the most urgent of all Health problems. Not only are houses necessary to relieve overcrowding which is dangerous to health and dangerous to morals, but to find homes for the increase of population, which has averaged 350 a year for the past 3 years. The most pitiful stories of the conditions under which many families exist are frequently brought before the Health Committee who do all in their power to help the unfortunate people who cannot help themselves.

New methods for the treatment of Tuberculosis have been put forward from time to time. The treatment by sunlight has been in use for many years, and the splendid results obtained by Dr. Rollier at Leysin have stimulated research into the use of so-called Artificial Sunlight. It has been shown that it is the "ultra-violet rays" of the sun's light that bring about the good results. In our foggy climate there are many days in the year when the sun cannot exercise these beneficent effects. To continue this light treatment throughout the year, electric light from the arc lamp is being used with excellent results.

Now that the electric current has been taken to the City Hospital it will be possible to give the Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis patients the benefit of "light" treatment all the year around, and Mr. Norman Duggan, who has charge of these patients will shortly report on the matter.

It is instructive to look back 30 years and see the change that has taken place in the methods of safeguarding the Public Health. In those days the Health Office dealt chiefly with gross nuisances, but gradually these have been removed and attention now centres around the individual, and efforts are made to train healthy citizens from their earliest youth. The Health Officers are concerned with the health of the expectant mother, with the condition of the house in which the child is born, with its food, clothing, with the amount of air space around the home and the access of sunlight to the rooms. That all these things should be reasonably good is essential to the rearing of a healthy race. This change in the outlook of preventive medicine has been brought about by the advances of Bacteriological Science. Great strides have been made in our knowledge of the behaviour of disease germs towards the human body and of the conditions favourable or otherwise to their attack. Hence preventive medicine sets out to strengthen in all ways the resistance of the individual to these attacks.

No efforts of a Local Authority can have full results unless with the goodwill and co-operation of all the citizens. For this reason it is very desirable that instruction of the citizens by means of lectures, pamphlets and films should be carried on year by year. The Society of Medical Officers of Health have recently had an interview with the Minister of Health who said that he fully agreed with the views of the Medical Officers as to the necessity for propaganda in health matters and he proposed to take steps to have the necessary powers conferred on Local Authorities forthwith.

I have pleasure in recording the excellent work of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and of the Assistant Inspectors, and the loyal co-operation of all the Members of the Health Staff. ...

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

MABYN READ.

May 8th, 1925.

17.2	17.2	Death-rate per 1,000 of the population
13.22	13.22	Infant Death-rate
0.7	0.7	Still Births (all kinds)
0.3	0.3	Pneumonia
0.2	0.2	Typhoid Fever
0.0	0.0	Measles
0.2	0.2	Scarlet Fever
0.2	0.2	Diphtheria
0.11	0.11	Whooping Cough
0.75	0.75	Influenza
20.0	20.8	Infant Death-rate per 1,000 Births
0.2	0.2	Diarrhoea and Enteritis Death-rate per 1,000 Births (under 2 years)

In Table I. the figures of the death-rate and infant death-rate for 10 years will be seen, and in Table II. the various causes of the infant deaths are given.

*Taken from Report of the Registrar General.

General Statistics, 1924.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	3,662
Population, 1924	...	...	...	...	50,220
Number of structurally separate Dwellings (1921)	...	...	...	...	11,555
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£278,141
Sum represented by Id. Rate	...	...	...	...	£1,064
					*Average of the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population			17·2		19·4
Annual Death-rate	ditto	...	13·28		12·3
Tuberculosis (all kinds)	ditto	...	·97		—
„ Pulmonary	ditto	...	·83		—
Typhoid Fever	ditto	...	·02		·01
Measles	ditto	...	·00		·18
Scarlet Fever	ditto	...	·02		·03
Diphtheria	ditto	...	·02		·08
Whooping Cough	ditto	...	·11		·12
Influenza	ditto	...	·75		·45
Infant Death-rate per 1,000 Births	...		50·8		80·0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Death-rate per 1,000 Births (under 2 years)	...		9·2		9·2

In Table I. the figures of the death-rate and infant death-rate for 10 years will be seen, and in Table II. the various causes of the infant deaths are given.

*Taken from Report of the Registrar General.

Population.—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City in the middle of 1924 as 50,220. This is an increase of 360 during the year. This estimate has been based on the adjusted 1921 figures, after allowance for the varying rate of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths in each area and of migration as indicated from other sources of information, such as the changes in the numbers on the Electoral Register and the migration returns obtained by the Board of Trade.

The Birth-rate was 17.2 per 1,000 of the population. With the exception of the three War years 1917-18-19, this rate is the lowest recorded during the preceding 10 years. (See Table I.).

The Births numbered 865, 445 boys and 420 girls. Of these, 24 boys and 20 girls were born illegitimate.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales was 18.8 per 1,000, and that for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, among which Worcester is classed, was 18.4.

The Death-rate was 13.28 per 1,000 of the population. The rate is 2.4 per 1,000 higher than that of 1923.

The deaths numbered 667, of which 344 were in persons over 65 years of age. In 1923 the deaths were 548, and of these 243 were over 65. Thus it is seen that nearly all the increased number of deaths occurred in elderly people. This mortality probably was largely due to the epidemic of Influenza which was very prevalent during the first three months of the year, and 38 deaths were registered as directly due to

Influenza. That it was unduly prevalent in Worcester is shewn by the comparison of the death-rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population, which was .75, with the death-rate of the 105 Great Towns, which was .45.

The Death-rate for England and Wales was 12.2, and that for the 105 Great Towns was 12.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infant Death-rate per 1,000 births is the lowest on record, being 50.8. The weather of 1924 was favourable to child life, no extremes of heat nor cold having been experienced.

During the 5 years 1914-18, the average infant death-rate was 74, for the years 1919-23 the average rate was 62, in 1924 it was 50.8. This is a result on which the City Council can look with pride and find great encouragement to make further efforts.

Of the 44 deaths of infants under one year, 14 took place during the *first week of life*, and 19 during the first month. Premature Birth was given as the cause of death in 18 cases. (See Table II.)

The Infant Death-rate for England and Wales was 75, that for the 105 Great Towns was 80.

The Death-rate per 1,000 births of the legitimate infants was 47.5; that of the illegitimate infants was 101.

The further efforts that can be successfully made would be in the direction of reducing the deaths from "Premature Birth." To do this the practising midwife must receive further instruction.

Dr. Janet M. Campbell, Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare at the Ministry of Health, in a Report on The Training of Midwives, writes as follows: "The shock to the infant of translation from the uterus to the outside world through the strain and stress of a perilous journey is not always sufficiently realised and many infants suffer as a result of ignorance or injudicious handling directly after birth. In training the midwife more attention should unquestionably be bestowed upon teaching her the immediate care of the new-born infant and the means which she may properly employ pending medical help to revive a partially asphyxiated or collapsed baby."

"The management of the feeble or premature infant should be carefully taught. Dr. Budin, the pioneer of infant welfare centres, was one of the first physicians to point out the special dangers awaiting the 'weakling' and the premature infant, though he also believed that if such a child survived the early weeks of life until its health became physiologically established it would be no less vigorous and have no worse chance of development than the normal infant."

"In view of the high neo-natal mortality from 'prematurity' and 'debility,' it is essential that the midwife no less than the doctor should know how a feeble infant may be given its best chance of life and how to teach the mother to take care of it."

The Ministry of Health issued a Circular (No. 517) calling attention among other things to the importance of the further education of the practising midwife. This was reported on by Dr. Marion Andrews. The Circular and this Report

were considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and by the Health Committee.

Dr. Andrews said in her Report: "Lectures to our Nurses and Midwives are urgently required if progress is to be made. * * * I might urge that our Midwives should have opportunities not only for attending lectures but also for short courses of post-graduate work at a Maternity Hospital at regular intervals."

"It should not be difficult to arrange at any rate for a short series of lectures to midwives and nurses on the more immediately pressing subjects in connection with maternal and infant deaths, such as the care of premature infants, the prevention of venereal infection, the hygiene of pregnancy and of infant and child life, etc. Much good might I believe be effected in this way at a comparatively small cost, and it could at least be tried without any very great preliminary difficulty."

No steps have so far been taken to organise such lectures. It is highly desirable that the recommendations set out above should be acted on.

The Hospital Accommodation for the City remains the same as in recent years. The financial position of the General Infirmary has improved and there is a good prospect that one of the closed Wards may be re-opened.

The City Water Supply.—The reports of the weekly examination of the water were good for the first five months of the year. The disastrous flooding of the Waterworks that occurred on June 1st due to local heavy rainfall caused pollution of the water for some days. The results at the

Waterworks were repaired as quickly as possible and after the reservoirs had been cleansed the water came back to its normal condition. There was evidence however that the water mains had been contaminated, as samples taken from the taps shewed for some weeks a large excess of micro organisms. It must be recorded that the flooding did not cause any illnesses traceable to waterborne micro organisms.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, has furnished the following information of work done during the year:—

Abatement of Nuisances.—Following the practice adopted in previous years, a statement of sanitary operations is furnished below.

On reference to this, it will be seen that during the year, 3,460 nuisances were reported in connection with 1,918 houses or premises. To abate these nuisances, 1,693 Request Notices were served upon the responsible persons; and in 733 instances your Health Committee gave instructions for Statutory Notices to be served.

Authority to prosecute was obtained in 18 cases, but I am glad to report that it was only necessary in 2 cases to take advantage of these instructions.

The Magistrates in each of these cases made an Order for the works to be carried out within 28 days, and ordered the

Defendants to pay the costs, namely, 17/6 and 13/6 respectively. Subsequently, a further fine of £1 was inflicted upon one of the Defendants for disobeying the Order of the Court.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1924.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) issued	1,693
„ „ „ (Statutory)	733
„ „ Complaints received and investigated	343
„ „ Letters sent with regard to Notices, &c....	920
„ „ Notices sent to Schools <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	414
Rooms cleansed and limewashed...	407
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, &c., repaired	359
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	280
Damp walls cured	65
Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	155
„ floors and yards repaved and repaired	59
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	36
Sink waste and rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	14
Drains opened and cleansed	56
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed	50
Glazed stoneware gulley traps fixed	29
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed	139
„ flushing tanks repaired	57
„ provided with new basins and traps	43
Defective joints in pans, traps and flush pipes repaired	13
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	19
„ „ improper keeping of animals	13
Accumulation of manure removed	20
Houses provided with proper water supply	15
Sanitary dustbins provided	1,366
Miscellaneous	272
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector	28
No. of references to City Engineer with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul street gullies	14

Emptying of ashpits and dustbins referred to Streets Superintendent	6
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	342
Samples of food and drugs collected for City Analyst	162
tap and well water collected for City Analyst	20

Flooded Areas.—At the beginning of June, 1924, in consequence of the rapid rise of the River Severn, 359 houses in the low-lying parts of the City were invaded by the flood water, many of the houses being surrounded.

On the instructions of the Health Committee, your Officials took active steps to deal with the distress prevailing. On two evenings, hot food consisting of meat and potatoes, also milk, and water, were distributed to every flooded house. Later, 2 cwts. of coal was distributed to each house where the flood water had reached the living room. This was supplied at a cost of £89 2s. 1d., which was defrayed by the Prince of Wales Relief Fund.

Refuse Removal.—Under Section 35 of the Public Health Act, 1925, a Local Authority has the power to call upon the owner or occupier of premises to provide a satisfactory method of disposal of refuse. In the flooded districts, the Committee decided that the person paying the rates should be responsible for the removal of the refuse.

After the flood had subsided, all filth, refuse, &c., was removed from the cellars; the floors were washed and disinfected, and the walls and ceilings cleansed and lime-washed. In consequence of the prompt and thorough measures taken, it is gratifying to report that no outbreak of disease and no ill-effects were reported from the flooded areas.

Rat Campaign.—In continuing the campaign against rats during the year, your Committee have expressed the view

that one way to maintain the interest of the public is to offer a small reward (i.e. 2d.) for every rat killed in the City and brought to the Health Office. In this connection, special advertisements have from time to time been inserted in the Press; various kinds of traps and cages have been loaned to applicants, and, in special cases, poisons have been supplied. Inspections have also been made of rat-infested premises, and special attention has been given to the drainage, as it is frequently found that the rats work from the sewers through any faulty drain.

During the year, 1,684 rats were brought to the Health Office. This makes a total of 9,428 rats since the rat campaign was commenced six years ago. In practice, we find that the small reward offered is a great incentive to some rat killers to put forth special efforts, and it further keeps us informed of the infected premises.

Refuse Removal.—Under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, a Local Authority has the power to call upon the owner or occupier of premises to provide a sufficient portable iron ash-tub, with proper cover and handles, and your Committee decided that the person paying the rates should be the one responsible for the provision of the bin.

During the year 1,366 of these moveable ashbins have been provided as a result of notices served.

By the use of these bins, the collection and removal of ashes is considerably facilitated, and their general adoption has been a definite step in improving the sanitary conditions, especially in the many courts that remain in the old part of the City.

Factory and Workshop Act.—The inspections made to premises under this Act number 160: 21 to Factories, 84 to Workshops, and 55 to Outworkers.

The number of Workshops (excluding Bakehouses) on the Register remains the same as last year, i.e., 214.

Five new Workshops have been added during 1924, and five have been struck off.

Seven complaints of nuisances or unsuitable sanitary accommodation have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.—These duly received attention.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	In- spections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Pro- secutions. (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries)	21	6	Nil.
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	84	12	Nil.
WORKPLACES ... (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises)	—	—	—
Total ...	105	18	Nil.

Factory and Workshop Act.—The inspections made to
under this Act number 101 to 104, to Factories, 24

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Pro- secutions
	Found.	Re- mediated.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—*				
Want of cleanliness ...	8	8	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances ...	4	4	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	2	2	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	9	9	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS:				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	1	—	1	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ...	—	—	(1)	—
Total ...	27	26	1	Nil.

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Bakehouses.—There were 38 Retail Bakehouses and 10 Factory Bakehouses in the City at the close of the year.

The structural condition of the Bakehouses varies very much; some few are of modern construction, while others have been erected for many years and are situated in confined places, the light, ventilation and accommodation leaving much to be desired.

The occupiers of 4 Bakehouses were served with notices to comply with their statutory obligation as regards lime-washing.

Outworkers.—Seventeen lists have been received containing the names of 526 Outworkers.

In 8 instances, it was necessary to forbid the giving of out-work because of infectious disease in the household, and the necessary disinfection of any work in hand was carried out.

Common Lodging Houses.—The number of Common Lodging Houses registered in the City is 9, providing accommodation for 181 lodgers. Four of these are old registered houses, and 5 are registered for a period of one year only under Section 69 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Periodical visits were made to the houses and the necessary cleansing and limewashing was carried out in April and October.

No case of Infectious Disease was notified from any of the houses.

Six Notices were served during the year calling the attention of Keepers to contravention of the Byelaws.

Owing to the acute shortage of houses, it was necessary at times to permit families to occupy some of the rooms in the Common Lodging Houses, as this was the only accommodation available.

Offensive Trades.—The following premises come under this heading, viz. :—

- 29 Fish Friers.
- 6 Tripe-boilers.
- 3 Fellmongers.
- 5 Rag and Bone Dealers.
- 2 Hide, Skin and Fat Dealers.
- 1 Soap Manufacturer.
- 1 Gut Scraper.

Five applications were received during the year for permission to carry on the following trades, viz. :—

3 Fish-friers,

1 Tripe-boiler.

1 Soap Manufacturer.

and consent was given by the Health Committee subject to the conditions mentioned in the form of application.

The Health Committee refused to sanction the commencement of the trades of :—

1 Fish-frier.

1 Rag and Bone Dealer.

The whole of the premises were inspected and all reasonable precautions appeared to be taken to minimise any nuisance arising.

A considerable amount of time and trouble was taken in dealing with the Gut-scraping business at No. 48, Diglis Road. The matter was before the Health Committee on many occasions, and after final negotiations by the Town Clerk, I am pleased to report that the trade has now been removed outside the City.

Private Slaughter-houses.—The number of registered Private Slaughter-houses in the City remains the same as last year, namely, 25, and to these 1,650 visits were paid.

Six contravention of the Byelaws with regard to cleansing of walls and periodical removal of offal were reported.

It is a matter of great difficulty to adequately inspect these private slaughter-houses as some of them are on the outskirts of the City; and if the inspections are to be of real value, they should be made at the time when slaughtering is in progress or before the carcase and organs are removed to the butchers' shops. To facilitate the work, the City has been divided into three districts, the Chief Sanitary Inspector having 16 slaughter-houses; Mr. P. L. Parsons, 5; and Mr. M. C. Cripps, 4. The visits are regularly made, and by this means as much meat as possible is examined. Fortunately, we are assisted by some of the butchers who, when observing anything of a doubtful or suspicious nature on dressing an animal, notify me and request an inspection of the carcase.

Public Slaughter-houses.—As will be seen by the following return, the use of the Public Slaughter-houses has increased. This is accounted for by several butchers (notably the Worcester Co-operative Society) killing all their animals at the Public Slaughter-houses.

The Manager (Mr. A. R. Underwood) is a practical butcher. He keeps good control over the work done at the premises and exercises supervision over the animals slaughtered. He keeps me informed of any carcass or organs in which there is the slightest suspicion of disease. All carcasses and organs are inspected before removal from the Slaughter-houses.

The number of animals slaughtered during the last three years is as follows:—

Charges for Slaughtering.		To March 31st		
		1923.	1924.	1925.
Number of Beasts ...	is. 6d.	938	1,142	1,486
„ „ Sheep ...	5d.	4,078	4,608	5,741
„ „ Calves ...	9d.	726	649	789
„ „ Pork Pigs ...	9d.	2,771	3,057	3,780
„ „ Bacon Pigs ...	is. 6d.	218	—	187
		8,731	9,456	11,983
Amounts received for slaughtering		£ 312 15 3	£ 336 8 10	£ 427 4 10

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.—During the year, 10 additional persons have been registered to sell milk, and 4 have given up, leaving 97 Retail Purveyors of Milk. Of these, 25 have their premises in the County, and retail milk in the City.

The names of three producers who have farms in the City, but do not retail the milk, are also entered in the Register.

The number of Cowsheds now registered in the City is 6. There has been an improvement in that the Cowsheds have been kept in a more cleanly condition, and the periodical limewashing required by our Regulations has been carried out. I have endeavoured to impress upon the cow-keepers the necessity of paying greater attention to the cleanliness of the cows and of the necessity of great cleanliness of the hands and persons of the milkers of the cows.

Food.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—The total number of samples submitted to the Analyst was 162. Of these 80 were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and 82 were Test Samples.

Of the 80 Samples taken under the Act, 78 were certified to be genuine and 2 adulterated. The 82 Test Samples were all certified genuine.

	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Analyses	100	53	88	69	80	82
Adulterated	7	5	3	3	2	...
Adulterated per cent.	7.0	9.4	3.4	4.03	2.5	...
Amount of Costs and Fines	£16 0 0	£7 0 0	£5 0 0	£5 0 0	£5 0 0	£5 0 0

The adulterated Samples consisted of 1 Milk and 1 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine. The latter was slightly deficient in Ammonia, and the Vendor was informed of the Analyst's Report.

Milk.—48 Samples were taken under the Act, 47 proved to be genuine and 1 was adulterated, the Vendor in this case being fined £5.

Condensed Milk.—12 Samples of Condensed Milk were submitted for analysis, and in each case the Samples taken conformed to the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, which came into force on 1st October, 1923, and were properly labelled.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.—This Order came into force on July 1st, 1923, but up to the end of 1924 no Purveyor of Milk has made an application for any licence under this Order. This is a matter for much regret. Can it be that the public, especially the enlightened part of it, are content with the present conditions of their milk supply?

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.—Report for the year ended 31st December, 1924:—

(1) Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream:—

		(a)		(b)	
		No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.		No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.	
Milk	...	51	15	...	...
Cream	...	7	7	...	...

(2) Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservative were correct:—

(1) Correct statements made ... 6

(2) Statements incorrect ... 6

(b) Determinations of milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	6
(2) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	—
			—
			6
			—

(c) In two instances, the type of the labels "Not suitable for Infants or Invalids" was of smaller size than that shown in the Schedule of the Regulations.

The Vendors were warned.

Unsound Food.—During the year the following food has been destroyed as being diseased or unwholesome, viz.:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cattle. 6 carcasses and organs.

27 heads and tongues.

13 all organs.

13 lungs.

Pigs.

4 carcasses and organs.

16 heads and organs.

6 heads.

3 all organs.

OTHER DISEASES.

Cattle.

13 carcasses and organs.

10 heads and tongues.

15 all organs.

4 lungs, 39 livers, 1 tripe.

Sheep.

7 carcasses and organs.

33 livers.

4 lungs.

Goat. 1 carcass and organs.

Pigs. 9 carcasses and organs.

17 all organs.

Calves. 5 carcasses and organs.

3 organs.

Frozen Meat 483 lbs.

Meat. 312 lbs.

Fish. 120 lbs.

Potatoes. 9 cwts.

Tomatoes. 84 lbs.

Water Cress. 70 lbs.

50 tins of Fruit, Fish, Condensed Milk,

&c.

The total weight of food condemned was 7 tons 8 cwts. 23 lbs. All the food was voluntarily surrendered by the respective owners.

Infectious Diseases, their Prevalence and Control.

Smallpox.—No case of this disease was notified during the year.

The Smallpox Hospital is maintained in good order and ready at any time to receive patients.

Scarlet Fever.—An extensive but mild epidemic occurred during the first two and last six months of the year. A total of 238 cases were notified, of whom 199 were treated at the City Hospital, namely 83.6 per cent. Of the 238 cases, 203 were primary, 30 secondary and 5 "return cases" from 4 households. The primary cases comprised 151 children at school, 27 children not attending schools, and 25 adults. The part of the City west of the River had only 13 cases during the year. The poorer parts of the population had comparatively few cases, Hound's Lane Schools only 6 and St. Paul's Schools 8. The type of the disease was mild in nearly all cases. One death occurred in a baby 3 months old, who died of Marasmus following a mild attack of Scarlet Fever. During the last 30 years this disease has become much milder in type, and in this epidemic the signs of the disease have in some cases been so slight and evanescent that diagnosis has been a difficult and doubtful matter.

Diphtheria.—Only 25 cases were notified during the year, one being a secondary case. Of the 24 primary cases, 9 were adults, 11 children at school and 4 children not at school. Twenty-one patients were admitted to Newtown Hospital, being 84 per cent. of the cases notified. Three children required tracheotomy, two recovered and one died, the only death due to this disease.

Acute Epidemic Influenza is not a notifiable disease, but a good number were notified on the report of the cultivation of the bacillus from a throat or nasal swab, and in these cases were very mild in type.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.—There were 6 persons notified: 3 as Typhoid Fever and 3 as Paratyphoid. One

of the Typhoid cases was wrongly diagnosed as such. Five of the patients were treated in Hospital, two in the General Infirmary, and three at Newtown Hospital. The patients had been ill some time when notified. Two died, one in four days, one on the day following the receipt of the notification. The source of the infection was not traced. The drainage of the homes of the patients was tested in each case; in two of the houses slight outside defects were found.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Four cases were notified during the year, two from the Orthopædic Department of the General Infirmary, and two from the patients' homes. One child was on a visit here when taken ill and returned home; two others were young children and are being treated at the Out-patient Orthopædic Clinic; the fourth case was that of a youth of 14, who is under the care of his doctor at home.

The patients had no connection one with another and no other similar illness had occurred in the patients' homes.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There were five cases notified, one in January and four during the month of May. The first case died on the day following the notification. She had been ill only one week. The other four cases recovered. Three were admitted to Newtown Hospital. The patients had no inter-communication before the onset of the illness. No spread of the disease occurred.

Acute Epidemic Influenza is not a notifiable disease, but during 1924 was the cause of 38 deaths, and of a vast amount of disablement. Thirty-two of these deaths occurred in persons over 55 years of age.

It was thought necessary to close the Elementary Schools for a fortnight in March. Advertisements warning the public against the risk of infection were inserted in the local papers.

It is exceedingly difficult to check this ubiquitous and crippling disease. Persons with mild attacks cannot be expected to isolate themselves, except perhaps for a day, yet such a mild case can give infection to another person who may have a severe illness. The only way to ward off infection is to take every means to "keep fit," to put the body into a condition to resist disease, a power which varies much in different individuals.

The Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, etc.) Regulations, 1918.—Under these Regulations 145 persons were notified as suffering from some form of Acute Primary Pneumonia.

The following Table gives the grouping in age periods, and the deaths in each age group:—

	Under 1 to 5 to 25 to 45 to 65 yrs.					
Age:	1	5	25	45	65	and Total
	year.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	over
Males	9	18	9	12	9	10 67
Deaths	1	2	3	3	6	6 21
Females	13	28	10	5	13	9 78
Deaths	...	7	...	1	1	3 12

During the first Quarter of the year, 90 of the cases were notified. This period coincided with an extensive epidemic of Influenza which accounts probably for the number of deaths that occurred among young children under five years.

Year	Cases notified.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to notifications.
1922	85	22	25.8
1923	98	16	16.3
1924	145	33	22.7

The years 1922 and 1924 had widespread epidemics of Influenza. In 1923 there was no marked epidemic.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 109 primary notifications received during the year. Of these, 80 were of the lungs and 29 of tuberculous disease of other organs. In addition, 3 pulmonary cases and 1 non-pulmonary came to reside in the City from other districts during the year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—There were 80 persons notified, 39 males and 41 females. Of these, 6 males and 11 females died before the end of the year. Six of the patients died within one month from the date of notification, 6 others within 3 months.

The ages of the persons notified and the deaths occurring in each age group are set out in the Table on page 29.

Of the 80 cases notified the sputum in 48 cases contained Tubercle Bacilli, in 7 cases no Tubercle Bacilli were found, 2 of these patients being under 15 years of age. In 6 cases there was no sputum, and in 12 the sputum for some reason was not examined.

There still continues the same difficulty of obtaining notification of the disease in an early stage. The onset is gradual, not marked as a rule by any startling signs, only a loss of energy and a cough which is ignored by the patient, and no doctor is consulted until the man or woman is forced to give up work. The disease has had time to obtain a firm footing and prolonged treatment is necessary to check its course.

The reason for this delay in the case of the wage earner of the home is a financial one, he cannot afford to give up work, though he knows he is ill.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications for the year 1924:

	No. of Notifications on Form "A."										Total Notifications on Form "A."	No. of Notifications on Form "B."			Total Notifications on Form "B."	No. of Notifications on Form "C."			Total Notifications on Form "C."
	Primary Notifications.											Primary Notifications.				Primary Notifications.			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65		65 and up	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	
Pulmonary.																			
Males	...	2	2	4	3	8	11	3	3	1	39	48	...	...	...	...	42
Deaths	6	...	...	...	...	...	30		
Females	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	44	...	...	...	...	37
Deaths	22 to 4	21 to 2	5 to 2	12 to 10	...	...	52 to 50	112 to 52	42 to 32	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary.																			
Males		
Deaths		
Females		
Deaths		

NOTE.—The deaths occurred during the year 1924.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or District (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the Year 1924, otherwise than by notification of Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Description	Age periods:	Age periods										Total Cases.
		0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 to 94	95 to 104	
Non-pulmonary	Males	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pulmonary	Males	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deaths	Males	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Non-pulmonary	Males	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deaths	Males	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	Males	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

It will be seen that the present Scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis is defective so long as help cannot be given to maintain the family when the breadwinner is obliged to give up work. If the illness were of brief duration the period might be tided over, but in Tuberculosis the least stay in Hospital would be three months and the longest one year. With some assurance that the family would be cared for during the breadwinner's absence from work, there is good probability that the patient would seek medical examination at an early stage of the illness, and so have a fair chance of recovery.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The 29 persons notified suffered from Tuberculosis of various organs as follows:—

	Number.	Deaths.
Spine	4	1
Hip	5	...
Knee	3	...
Other Joints	3	...
Meninges	3	3
Abdomen	2	...
Glands of Neck	9	...

Eighteen of these patients had Hospital treatment. Sixteen at the General Infirmary (8 of these were transferred to Newtown Hospital for prolonged open-air treatment), one at Knightwick Sanatorium, and one at Newtown.

The Committee of the General Infirmary established during 1923 a fully equipped Orthopaedic Department. Mr. Norman Duggan, F.R.C.S., was appointed the Honorary Medical Officer to take charge of this work. The Council at their Meeting on 6th May, 1924, appointed Mr. Duggan Honorary Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Newtown Hospital for the treat-

ment of the patients suffering from tuberculous disease of the bones or joints. The results of this action have been highly satisfactory. The patients notified as suffering from tuberculous disease of the bones and joints are now sent to the Orthopædic Clinic at the General Infirmary. If necessary in-patient treatment is given and proper appliances are ordered. The patient is as soon as possible removed to the Open-Air Wards at Newtown Hospital and remains there for some months. If any change of appliance is needed this is done at the Clinic at the Infirmary. On discharge from Newtown the patient attends at the out-patient Clinic at the Infirmary until a cure is made. Thus the patient is under the care of one Surgeon from beginning to end, and it is only in this way that the best results can be obtained. The results during the last nine months have been excellent, and the scheme promises to be a great success.

In relation to the treatment of tuberculous joints and skin diseases, there have been great advances in the use of the Ultraviolet Rays, produced generally by an Arc Light. The treatment by these Ultraviolet Rays has done very much in hastening the cure of tuberculous lesions, and the apparatus should be provided for the Newtown Hospital. Mr. Duggan, who is familiar with this line of treatment, advises that great benefit would result to the tuberculous patients by treatment with the Arc Light apparatus.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Clinics were held as in previous years on Monday and Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m., and on Friday evening at 7.30 p.m. for the persons who are at work by day.

The number of persons seen was 298 and they made 702 attendances. Of these 90 were persons under 16 years of

age. There were 38 persons, of whom 15 were under 16, seen and examined who had lived in contact with a tuberculous patient. Many of these continue under observation for some months. Thirteen persons were sent by Medical men for consultation and 3 by the School Medical Officer. Of the total number of persons seen (298) 33 were ex-service men.

The decrease in the number of attendances during 1924 as compared with 1923, namely 203, is due to the National Health Insurance Medical Benefit Regulations (No. 12), 1923, coming into force on January 1st, 1924. Under these Regulations all insured tuberculous persons pass under the care of their Panel Practitioner, and are seen by the Tuberculosis Officer as a rule only once or twice a year. There were 91 tuberculous insured persons transferred to the care of their Panel Doctor during 1924.

The Tuberculosis Nurse visits the patients' homes assiduously and does all she can to prevent infection spreading in the family, a difficult matter in these days of overcrowding and chronic unemployment. She also finds means of helping the poorer families in many ways outside her official duties.

The Council expended £65 during the year in providing nourishment to maintain the strength of those patients who were discharged from institutional care until such time as they could resume work.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

Knightwick Sanatorium.—The City Council reserve the use of 8 beds at this Institution, 4 for men and 4 for women.

The beds were all occupied on January 1st, 1924, and during the year 20 persons were admitted, 8 men, 11 women, and one woman with Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Newtown Hospital.—The open-air Wards and 5 Shelters contain 34 beds, 13 for men, 14 for women, and 7 for children.

The admissions and discharges during the year are as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In residence on Jan. 1st, 1924	6	6	6
Admitted during the year	28	25	14
Discharged during the year	34	31	20
Died during the year	3	4	1

In residence Dec. 31st, 1924

Of the admissions, 2 men, 2 women and 8 children were patients who came under the care of the Orthopædic Surgeon.

The Dental Surgeon treated all those patients (13) who required treatment and consented to have it. Dentures were supplied in 5 cases.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

Knightsbridge Sanatorium.—The City Council reserve the

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases)

Regulations 1916.

There has been no change during the year in the Scheme dealing with these Regulations.

There are Clinics weekly held at the General Infirmary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and beds are available for such patients as require in-patient treatment.

The Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre has sent the following information to the Ministry of Health of the work during the year 1924:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Venereal other than		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Persons under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1924	26	51	19	8	13	2	127	53
New Patients during 1924	24	15	37	5	14	14	75	34
	50	66	56	13	27	16	202	87
Persons who ceased to attend before completion of treatment	24	16	38	2	...	...	...	...
Transferred to other Centres	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Persons discharged	6	3	30	...	...	...	...	...
Under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1925	18	46	65	3	3	3	...	...
Out-patient attendances—								
By Medical Officer	414	529	464	61	42	90	920	680
For intermediate treatment	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Aggregate number of In-patient days	249	134	171	16	20	36	536	173

Of the 39 patients who applied during the year for treatment for Syphilis, 19 were residents in Worcester; of the 42 suffering from Gonorrhœa, 20 resided in the City.

The total cost of the Treatment Centre for the year was £977. The amount payable by the City was £593, of which the Ministry of Health contributes 75 per cent.

The pathological and bacteriological examinations are made in Birmingham. The specimens sent during the year numbered 128, of which 96 were sent from the Treatment Centre, and 32 from Medical Practitioners. The cost of this work amounted to £30 11s. 0d.

As in previous years, the attendance at the Centre of women suffering from Gonorrhœa is very unsatisfactory. This is the case in nearly all parts of the country and is commented on in the Ninth Annual Report of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. This Report says :
 "We are of opinion that some additional provision will be
 " necessary in order to secure that all cases of vaginal dis-
 " charge in women shall be examined, and that, if necessary,
 " women shall be referred for gonorrhœal treatment under
 " conditions which will not require their attendance at the
 " ordinary sessions of the Venereal Clinic."

This defect in the working of the Scheme has been brought before the Ministry of Health by a deputation of representatives of the National Council, and it was agreed that some further action was necessary to secure the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal diseases in women, and especially in married women. What this action is to be is still under consideration. It may be that the Ante-Natal Centres of the Maternity and Child Welfare Departments throughout the country could be used to spread the knowledge of the danger of these diseases, and of the necessity for immediate treatment, which in many cases could be given at these Centres.

The total cost of the Treatment Centre for the year was £577. The amount payable by the City was £593, of which the Ministry of Health contributes 75 per cent.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

BY DR. MARION B. ANDREWS.

Staff, Scheme of Work and Premises.—These remain the same as detailed in my Report for 1922, with two exceptions. Miss Wood unfortunately found herself compelled on account of ill-health to resign in September, and Miss Howard was appointed and took up her duties on 1st October.

The Weighing Clinic for the West District has been combined with that for the South District, and both are held at 54, Lowesmoor on Wednesday afternoon. A glance at Table III. will show that the numbers attending make this perfectly feasible, and a comparison with last year's figures will show a slight increase in the average attendance for the West District in consequence. A further advantage is that any women or children requiring medical advice can now be sent in at once to see me.

The system of record keeping instituted in 1923 has been continued, so that the figures this year are comparable with last year's.

The Infant Mortality index figure has again been reduced, to 50.8 per 1,000 births registered, against 57 for 1923, the lowest previously recorded; and only 23 still-births were notified, against 32. Details of these are given under the proper heading, paragraphs (2) and (6).

MATERNITY WORK.

(1) **Ante-natal Care, and Nutrition of the Mother.**—There has again been a slight increase in the number of dinners provided—6,713 against 6,508 in 1923—with a decrease in

the cost—£229 16s. 11d. against £236 17s. 8d. The number of women who received dinners was 144. These dinners are very much appreciated by the women, and are truly excellent in quality and quantity. Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Duncan for organising them so splendidly that they never fall below a very high standard of excellence. We badly need a more comfortable room for this service, but the dinners themselves could not be bettered.

Dental Clinic.—The number of women treated was 32, and of children 5. The total number of visits paid was 150. The number of teeth extracted was 135, filled 19, treated in other ways 20. Dentures were provided for 10 women. Of these, 2 paid the entire cost themselves, while 8 paid £9 13s. od. towards a total cost of £24 5s. od., the remaining £14 12s. od. being most kindly provided by the Infant Health Society. Eight women are still paying small sums weekly, but have not yet qualified to receive their dentures.

(2) *Medical and Midwifery Services for Childbirth.*—The most important feature of this year's service has been the extraordinary decrease in the number of infant deaths occurring during the first ten days of life. Whereas in 1923 20 deaths took place before the tenth day and 5 more before the fourteenth day, thus accounting for all but half of the total of 53 deaths, this year only one-third of the deaths have taken place during the period of the midwife's attendance. Of the total 44 deaths, 14 occurred during the first fortnight. This may be at least in part, I think, attributed to the provision of cotton wool and olive oil from the Centre to all midwives requesting assistance for premature infants, and to the supply of meals and milk to necessitous women before and during confinement. Of these 14 deaths, one was due to congenital heart trouble, one to neglect at birth (illegitimate) 10 simply to prematurity, birth being only survived by a few hours, and 2—twins—to prematurity and inanition.

Of the remaining 30 deaths, broncho-pneumonia accounted for 9, gastritis and diarrhoea for 6, syphilis for 3, prematurity for 4, abscesses for 2, and scarlet fever, suffocation, purpura, meningitis, whooping cough and convulsions for one each. All had had both advice from the Centre before illness, and treatment by their own doctors during illness.

The following Table shows the claims received from doctors and midwives for payment under the Midwives' Act, 1918:—

	Doctor.	Midwife.	Total.
Claims	95	40	135
Amount of Claims	£143 15 6	£38 12 0	£182 7 6
Excused all payment	41	30	71
Left City before payment could be claimed	2	2	4
Paid direct to doctor	7	...	7
Midwives' claims disallowed	6	6	6
To repay in full	20	2	22
To repay in part	25	...	25
Amount to be recovered in full payments	£34 11 0	£1 8 6	£35 19 6
Amount to be recovered in part payments	£18 13 8	...	£18 13 8

This left a total sum of £54 13s. 2d. to be recovered from 47 different people. Of this at the end of the year—

	£	s.	d.
9 had completed payments to the amount of	6	0	10
18 had paid in part payments to the amount of	8	18	0
8 had been handed over to the City Accountant to collect	15	15	0
30 still owing sums amounting in all to	23	19	4
	<hr/>		
	£54	13	2
	<hr/>		

Of fees left outstanding from 1923, there were 24 for the amount of £25 7s. 6d.

Of these, 7 completed payment amounting to £7 14s. od., 2 are still paying, 2 were reconsidered and excused further payment, and the rest have been passed to the City Accountant to collect.

(3) *Domestic Aid at the Time of Childbirth.*—Home Helps have been supplied in 45 cases at a cost of £37 9s. 6d., and have been very greatly valued. In one case the supply of this help averted a threatened premature confinement. In all other cases the help was supplied after confinement.

(4) *Maternity Home and Hospital Accommodation.*—A small Home has now been built by the Worcester City and County District Nursing Association where patients can be received for moderate fees, and this promises to be most useful. A free Maternity Hospital on a larger scale is still one of our greatest needs.

(5) *Homes for Unmarried Mothers.*—The Workhouse still provides the only accommodation for these cases.

INFANT WELFARE.

(6) *Notification of Births and Still-births.*—I have nothing to add to my last year's Report.

Of the 821 live births and 23 still-births notified to us—

£24 13 2

Midwives notified	722	live births and 20 still-births.
Medical men notified	23	" "
Maternity Nurses notified	40	" "
Parents notified	10	" "
Master of Workhouse	15	" "
House Surgeon at Infirmary	2	" "
Registrar	8	" "
Maternity Home	1	" "

Although doctors, notified only 2 still-births they were present at 7, while 2 took place without either nurse or doctor being present. In only one case was the mother engaged in work other than housework, but at least two of the women had been doing occasional field work some weeks previously.

(7) *Home Visiting*.—This has been carried out by our Health Visitors with the same keen enthusiasm as in previous years. Apart from the "non-visiting" cases where a doctor is in attendance—every infant is visited from the eleventh day, as often as may be found necessary. A large number of visits are also paid to expectant mothers, and to children over a year old. The statistics are given in Table I.

Class for Mothers.—The arrangements detailed in last year's Report have been continued, and there has been an increase in the number of classes held and of women enrolled, but a slight decrease in the average attendance per class—24 against 29 in 1923. This decrease has been encouraged, as the larger number in our small room was very difficult to deal with. The Class is one of the most popular features of the work, and one of the most valuable. The pity is that neither time nor space permit of further development. The Thrift Club run in connection with the Class is also well patronised.

Massage Clinic.—Mrs. Duncan has again most generously given her time and skill to us, but with the establishment of an Orthopædic Clinic at the Infirmary to which our children can now be sent, we have secured treatment without making the same demands upon her. Our thanks are however none the less grateful.

(8) *Infant Welfare Centres.*—The arrangements detailed in my last year's Report have been continued, and the statistics of attendances are given in Tables II. and III.

It will be noticed that there has been a slight falling off in the numbers attending the Weighing Clinics as compared with 1923, with the exception of the West District, which shows a slight increase. The extraordinarily wet weather experienced may partly account for this.

The attendance at the Medical Clinics shows an increase for each District, the average attendance for the whole four Districts taken together being 2.4 above last year's (18.6 against 16.2). This has been due to the greater number of infants attending, there having been a slight falling off in the number of visits paid by women on their own account, 448 against 484 in 1923.

(9) *Infant Treatment Centres, Observation Wards and Hospitals.*—Our work is still handicapped to a sad extent by the absence of all facilities under these headings, and I do not think our infant death-rate can be further lowered appreciably until we have at least an Out-patient Department and Ward at the Infirmary or elsewhere, in the hands of a specialist in children's diseases.

(10) *Day Nurseries, Homes for Healthy Babies.*—We have neither, but the need is not very great, or at least not

very widespread. A few cases come before our notice each year where such facilities would be extremely helpful to mothers who have to go out to work, and who have no relatives with whom the small children can be left, but these cases are not numerous.

In conclusion, we have again to thank Canon and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Duncan for the continuous and generous help given by the Infant Health Society. Hospital and Dispensary letters, surgical appliances, help with dental fees, gifts of clothing, milk and meals in cases which our regulations would not admit—all these and much more have been given as freely as ever. Words cannot convey the value of this help or our gratitude, and that of our poor women for whom the burden of life has again and again been lightened. Above all, the help for cases of pneumonia and bronchitis, begun in 1923 and continued throughout this year, has been invaluable. The *immediate* provision of coals, milk and other necessities has undoubtedly saved many little lives, and the *continued* provision of milk, and other nourishment after the acute stage of the illness was passed has built up convalescence into complete health.

We have also again to thank Sir Arthur and Lady Carlton for Hospital letters, and a treat to some 600 mothers at the Cinema; Mrs. Powell for taking charge of the clothes' stall every week.; Mrs. A. Spreckley, Miss Glenny, Miss Zoe James, Miss Hyde, Miss Jacob, Mrs. and Miss Hesketh Williams and Miss Barrington-Baker for assistance at the different Clinics; Mr. Fildes for a most welcome and generous gift of chairs and for re-seating others; and to Messrs. Mitchell and Butlers for Hospital letters.

11,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	Group A
180	...	...	...	...	...	...	B
1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	C
13,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE I.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE:
Visits paid to Homes by the Health Visitors.

A.		First.	Return.	Total.
	To Infants under one year ...	810	4,027	4,837
	To Children one to five years	—	—	6,075
	To Expectant Mothers ...	255	400	655
	To Mothers after confinement	—	—	56
	Total ...	1,065	4,427	11,623
Total Visits.				
B.	To cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			28
	Puerperal Fever			2
	Measles and German Measles			49
	Whooping Cough			81
	Epidemic Diarrhoea			19
	Polio-myelitis			1
	Total			180
C.	In connection with—			Total Visits.
	Infant Deaths			5
	Still-births			18
	Midwifery Fees			145
	Dental Cases			17
	Other Cases			1,701
	Total			1,893
D.	Total Visits paid on District—			
	Group A ...			11,623
	„ B ...			180
	„ C ...			1,893
	Total ...			13,696

TABLE II.

CLINICS HELD BY THE M. & C. W. MEDICAL OFFICER.

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	22	18	21	20	81
2. Attendances.					
Infants under 1 year :					
First Visits ...	87	80	85	67	319
Return Visits ...	91	70	103	73	337
Total Visits ...	178	150	188	140	656
Children 1 to 5 years :					
First Visits ...	19	28	27	17	91
Return Visits ...	78	83	65	89	315
Total Visits ...	97	111	92	106	406
Ante-natal Women :					
First Visits ...	37	29	31	32	129
Return Visits ...	14	10	16	15	55
Total Visits ...	51	39	47	47	184
Post-natal Women :					
First Visits ...	7	5	12	3	27
Return Visits ...	42	25	32	32	131
Total Visits ...	49	30	44	35	158
Special Women :					
First Visits ...	10	12	9	12	43
Return Visits ...	22	17	13	11	63
Total Visits ...	32	29	22	23	106

TABLE II. REPORT MADE BY THE M. C. W. MEDICAL OFFICER.					
	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
3. Number who made more than one visit :					
Infants under 1 year...	37	41	47	32	158
Children 1 to 5 years...	24	13	10	21	68
Ante-natal Women ...	4	8	13	12	37
Post-natal Women ...	16	12	13	11	52
4. Average attendance per Session :					
Children ...	12.5	14.5	13.3	12.3	13.1
Women ...	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5
Total ...	18.5	19.9	18.7	17.5	18.6

Ante-natal Women :					
First Visits	37	50	31	25	143
Return Visits	14	10	10	15	49
Total Visits	51	60	41	40	192
Post-natal Women :					
First Visits	7	5	12	3	27
Return Visits	42	25	32	32	131
Total Visits	49	30	44	35	158
Special Women :					
First Visits	10	12	9	12	43
Return Visits	22	17	13	11	63
Total Visits	32	29	22	23	106

TABLE III.
Incidence of the Diseases that occur among
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WEIGHING CENTRES.

	North.	Central	South.	West.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	46	48	45	45	184
2. Total Visits :					
Infants under 1 year...	542	856	280	368	2,046
Children 1 to 5 years...	1,242	1,221	1,231	1,142	4,836
Total Children...	1,784	1,077	1,403	1,510	2,774
Expectant Mothers...	38	42	6	26	112
Other Women ...	132	124	82	55	393
Total Women ...	170	166	88	81	505
3. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children ...	17.0	22.4	9.0	11.3	15.0
Women ...	3.7	3.4	2.0	1.8	2.7
Total ...	20.7	25.8	11.0	13.1	17.7
4. First Visits :					
Children ...	77	131	51	62	321
Expectant Mothers ...	16	22	1	10	49
Total ...	93	153	52	72	370
5. Classes for Mothers :					
Number of Meetings ...					66
Number of Women Enrolled ...					85
Total Attendances ...					1,569

Incidence of the Diseases that occur among Women and Young Children.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified during the year. Both patients had instrumental confinements, and were attended by a doctor throughout the illness. The patients made good recoveries.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—There were 10 infants notified, 6 from the Ophthalmic Hospital where treatment was given, 1 from the Lying-in Ward of the Worcester Guardians, and 3 by medical men who treated the eyes at the home. In all cases the disease was cured and no damage to the eyes resulted.

Measles and Rubella.—There were a few cases in the City during the year, but no epidemic, and no deaths were registered from these diseases.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was prevalent among the young children during the first half of the year. There were 6 deaths registered as due to Whooping Cough, 2 in infants and 4 in children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Enteritis.—Eight deaths were registered as due to Enteritis among children, 6 in children under one year of age and 2 between the ages of 1 and 5. The deaths occurred 2 in each quarter of the year.

The District Nurses attached to the City and County Nursing Institution visit at the homes and nurse all the cases of illness among children that are brought to their notice. The Nurses can only do this nursing under the directions of

Number of Women Enrolled
Total Attendances

the patient's doctor. It seems a matter for regret that the services of these trained Nurses are not more generally called for.

Sanitary Administration.

Staff.—The Staff of the Health Department remains as during 1923. The School Medical Officer, Dr. Marion B. Andrews, gives four-elevenths of her time to the work relating to Maternity and Child Welfare, which is carried out at 54, Lowesmoor. The rest of the work of the Department, including that of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and visiting the City Hospital, is in the hands of your Medical Officer.

The Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations are made at the Laboratory at the Shirehall as in past years. It is a great advantage for the work to be carried on locally, as the results can be known in the shortest time consistent with the character of the work to be done.

Swabs from the throat and nose from persons suspected to have Diphtheria numbered 215. In addition 207 swabs were taken from patients at the City Hospital.

The specimens of sputum sent for examination numbered 235. 170 of these were sent by Medical Practitioners of the City, and 65 by the Tuberculosis Officer from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The total cost of the Bacteriological examinations for the year was £65 14s. 0d. The scheme has proved a success: each of the families are comfortable and well satisfied with the accommodation provided.

Housing.

The Health Committee have had this most urgent matter constantly before them during the year. Many pitiful cases of overcrowding have been considered, but little can be done owing to the acute shortage of houses and particularly of houses for families with small incomes.

The City Surveyor informs me that 99 houses were erected and occupied during 1924. Of these 53 had 3 bedrooms and 46 2 bedrooms. Sixty-six of these houses were erected by the City Council and 33 by private enterprise.

During the 3 years 1921-24, the Registrar General estimates that the population has increased by 1,060, about 350 each year, which accentuates the need for further housing accommodation.

In May, 1924, the Council took over a Factory in Newtown Road formerly known as the Shrub Hill China Works, and converted it into 11 flats.

Each flat consists of one large living-room with two or three well-lighted and ventilated bedrooms. A sink and water supply is provided for each tenant; also a perforated safe for the storage of food. A gas stove on the slot principle has been provided for cooking purposes. A large wash-house with three furnaces provides ample facilities for washing purposes and there is one w.c. to two flats.

The rents are 7s. 6d. per week, which includes rates and gas for lighting.

The scheme has proved a success: each of the families are comfortable and well satisfied with the accommodation provided.

The following Statistics are asked for by the Ministry of Health :—

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Total | 99 |
| (b) As part of a municipal housing scheme... | 66 |

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 1,399 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... | 357 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... | 4 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... | 684 |

2. Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...

547

3. Action under Statutory powers.	
A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By Owners—work now being done	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	227
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By Owners	185
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	4
C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	4

	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)

Unhealthy Areas.—The Council in May, 1924, caused a Scheme to be prepared for the improvement of an Area in Tybridge Street, and having complied with the requirements of the Housing Acts, a Local Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health.

The Scheme of the Council, with certain modifications, was sanctioned by the Minister of Health on January 10th, 1925.

It is necessary before any of the occupied houses can be demolished that "accommodation for a number of persons equivalent to the number of working class occupants" shall be available in new dwellings to be erected by the Council.

As regards the Dolday Area mentioned in my last year's Report, no further steps were taken during 1924.

1051	20,000
1052	40,000
1053	40,500
1054	40,100
1055	40,548
1060	40,000
1068	40,000
1071	40,000
1072	48,000
1074	48,450
1075	48,000
1076	48,450
1077	48,450
1078	48,450
1079	48,450
1080	48,450
1081	48,450
1082	48,450
1083	48,450
1084	48,450
1085	48,450
1086	48,450
1087	48,450
1088	48,450
1089	48,450
1090	48,450
1091	48,450
1092	48,450
1093	48,450
1094	48,450
1095	48,450
1096	48,450
1097	48,450
1098	48,450
1099	48,450
1100	48,450
1101	48,450
1102	48,450
1103	48,450
1104	48,450
1105	48,450
1106	48,450
1107	48,450
1108	48,450
1109	48,450
1110	48,450
1111	48,450
1112	48,450
1113	48,450
1114	48,450
1115	48,450
1116	48,450
1117	48,450
1118	48,450
1119	48,450
1120	48,450
1121	48,450
1122	48,450
1123	48,450
1124	48,450
1125	48,450
1126	48,450
1127	48,450
1128	48,450
1129	48,450
1130	48,450
1131	48,450
1132	48,450
1133	48,450
1134	48,450
1135	48,450
1136	48,450
1137	48,450
1138	48,450
1139	48,450
1140	48,450
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1165	48,450
1166	48,450
1167	48,450
1168	48,450
1169	48,450
1170	48,450
1171	48,450
1172	48,450
1173	48,450
1174	48,450
1175	48,450
1176	48,450
1177	48,450
1178	48,450
1179	48,450
1180	48,450
1181	48,450
1182	48,450
1183	48,450
1184	48,450
1185	48,450
1186	48,450
1187	48,450
1188	48,450
1189	48,450
1190	48,450
1191	48,450
1192	48,450
1193	48,450
1194	48,450
1195	48,450
1196	48,450
1197	48,450
1198	48,450
1199	48,450
1200	48,450
1201	48,450
1202	48,450
1203	48,450
1204	48,450
1205	48,450

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1924 AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.	Number	Rate.	of Non- regis- tered in the District.	of Residents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		Number	Rate.	
								Number	Rate			
												per 1000 nett births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1914	48,424	994	1000	20.6	732	15.11	28	24	88	88	728	15.03
1915	48,071	995	1000	20.16	699	14.09	30	31	83	83	700	14.11
1916	48,459	878	882	18.2	654	13.5	44	33	69	78.2	643	13.3
1917	49,000	771	773	15.7	692	14.1	69	54	50	64	677	13.8
1918	49,000	792	800	16.3	783	16.0	64	66	48	60	785	16.0
1919	49,000	817	815	16.6	670	13.6	62	38	50	61	646	13.1
1920	49,248	1141	1142	23.2	679	13.8	57	19	77	67	641	13.01
1921	49,160	989	993	20.1	643	13.1	65	26	60	60.4	604	12.3
1922	49,240	970	975	19.8	715	14.5	70	20	65	67	665	13.5
1923	49,860	934	931	18.5	593	11.9	68	23	53	57	548	10.9
1924	50,220	889	865	17.2	698	13.89	70	40	44	50.8	668	13.28

TABLE II.

INFANT MORTALITY 1924. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED
CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	2
Diphtheria and Croup
Influenza
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	2	..	2	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	..	..	1	..	2
Diarrhœa
Enteritis (including Colitis)	2	1	..	2	5
Gastritis	1	..	..	1
Syphilis	2	..	..	2
Rickets	1	1
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Premature Birth	12	..	3	..	15	2	1	..	..	18
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2	..	..	..	2
Inanition
Other Causes	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
	14	..	4	1	19	10	7	5	3	44

Nett Births { legitimate 821.
registered
in the year { illegitimate 44.

Nett Deaths { legitimate infants 39.
in the
year : : { illegitimate infants 5.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1924.

NOTE:—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District are included.

DISEASES.	AGE:										All Ages.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over
Smallpox of the District and adjacent districts of residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District are included.	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(a) Vaccinated and (b) Unvaccinated	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) No Statement of your Registrar occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District are included.	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic Influenza	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic Enteritis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asiatic Cholera	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phagedena	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phagedena	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phagedena	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phagedena	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phagedena	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phagedena	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phagedena	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Allied Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Material Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Larynx	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	1	2	4										

